

ZAMISZEWSKI, Jan Maciej

Skull osteology of *Osmerus eperlanus eperlanus* (L.) of Miedwie Lake, Annales zool 22 no.14:263-284 '64.

- (20)
- Inform, Przedzial Gospodarki, Vol 10, No 2 (107), February 1962.
1. "Plan of Geological Works for 1962." Ryszard NIEBUCHOWSKI of the Central Geology Office (Central Geological Council); pp 63-67.
 2. "Geological Exploration of Deposits for Sources of Construction Ceramics," Ryszard WALECKI of the Chair of Geology and Mineral Economics (Technische Universität Bergbau) of the Bergen University (University of Wuppertal); pp 67-72. (English summary).
 3. "Prospects of mineral occurrences in the Silesian Region [Tech. Research] for the Geological Institute (Instytut Geologiczny); pp 72-75. (English summary).
 4. "Deposits of Clay for Construction Ceramics in the Region of Lublin," Roman SOKOŁA, Stanisław KILIAN, and Marian KADÓB; pp 75-78. (English sum-
 - mary).
 5. "Prospects for the Exploration of Quarries in the Bielsko-Biala Region," Józef WŁODZIĘK of the Geological Institute; pp 79-83. (English summary).
 6. "Sixth Congress of EGRKA," Romuald ZYKLA of the Geological Institute; pp 84-87.
 7. International Exhibition of Books and Maps (IMQUA). Maria TYSKI; pp 87-89.
 8. "Some Problems of Mineralogical Phase Analysis of Ores," Witold ZABRZECKI of the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy (Akademia Górnictwa i Metaliarstwa); pp 89-97. (English summary).
 9. "Solano Volcanic in the Unde-Sassanian Synclinorium In the Light of the Volcanic-Core Analyses of Deep Bore-Holes," Zbigniew SKURMIĘK of the Office of Oil Explorations (Poznaniakowa Sztutowo); pp 98-105. (English summary).
 10. "Use of Patterns in Volcanic Geological-Engineering Processes," Antoni KIBURSKI of the Main Institute of Mining (Główne Instytut Górnictwa); pp 97-101. (English summary).

REMBOWA, Lech

Possibilities of kaolin occurrence in the region of the
Strzelin Massive. Kwartalnik geol 5 no.4:980 '61.

1. Dolnoslaska Stacja Terenowa, Instytut Geologiczny, Warszawa.

REMBOCHA, Lech

Perspectives for the occurrence of kaolin in the massif region of Strzelin.
Przegl geolog 10 no.21:72-75 F '62.

1. Instytut Geologiczny, Warszawa.

REMBOLOVICH YE. K. Sr Lt

USSR/Medicine - Lymphogranuloma Venereum
Medicine - Penicillin

Jan/Feb 1948

"Penicillin Therapy of Quaternary Venereal Disease," Maj P. I. Golemba, Med Corps;
Sr Lt Ye. K. Rembolovich, Med Corps, N-th Mil Hosp, 2 pp

"Vest Vener i Dermat" No 1

Studies gave following results: 1) Penicillin is very effective therapeutic for treatment of lymphogranulomatosis of the groin. 2) In most cases penicillin alone is sufficient for healing. 3) Penicillin greatly reduces number of days necessary for treatment as deb patients. 4) Dose can be reduced considerably if a sulfide-penicillin compound is used. 5) Intraglandular injections are a most effective method of therapy. Chief of N-th Military Hospital is Col I. I. Okhlobystin, Med Corps.

PA 4LT82

POLAND / Zooparasitology. General Problems.

G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-biol., No 6, 1959, 24196.

Author : Rembowska-Wachowska, Maria.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Study of the Role of Parasites in Prolonged Intestinal Diseases of Children in the 0-4 Year Age-Group.

Orig Pub: Acta parasitol. polon., 1957, 5, No 13-21, 407-427.

Abstract: In multiple complex examination of the feces of 130 children (C) with chronic diarrhea, helminths and Protozoa were discovered in 91.5% of cases, or 2½ times more frequently than in healthy C. In 85.8% of 85 C who had abnormal stool only periodically, parasites were discovered. In chronic

Card 1/3

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POLAND / Zooparasitology. General Problems.

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Eiol., No 6, 1959, 24196.

Abstract: only antibacterial treatment was accomplished, the percentage of C with chronic diarrhea decreased from 53.4 to 27.3. When, in view of the absence of helminths and Protozoa, only antibacterial treatment was conducted, the symptoms of chronic diarrhea recurred and the condition of C became satisfactory only after additional antiparasitic treatment.

Card 3/3

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 6 Vol 13/2 Internal Med. Feb 59

835. INVESTIGATION ON THE ROLE OF PARASITES IN CHRONIC INTESTINAL DISEASES OF CHILDREN OF 0-4 YEARS OF AGE - Badania nad rolą pasożyów w przewlekłych schorzeniach jelitowych u dzieci w wieku 0-4 lat - Rembowska-Wachowska M. Stacji Sanit.-Epidemiol., Warszawa - ACTA PARASIT. POL. 1957, 5/13-21 (407-427) Tables 4

There exists a correlation between parasites, pathogenic bacterial flora and chronic intestinal diseases of children of 0 to 4 yr. The outer environment and above all sanitary and hygienic conditions in buildings exert much influence upon the aetiology of chronic intestinal diseases of children, and consequently special sanitary care should be taken of buildings in which children stay, to prevent, by a wide prophylactic campaign, the spread of pathogenic microorganisms by carriers. Intestinal parasites, especially Giardia lamblia, Entamoeba coli and Enterobius vermicularis occurred in a large percentage of the children examined, mostly with chronic diarrhoea or with periodically irregular stools; combined coprological examinations and combined anti-bacterial and anti-parasitic treatment were necessary, since they contributed to the considerable fall in chronic intestinal diseases of children, resulted in regular stools, while coprologically they lowered the percentage of bacteria of the group Shigella as well as pathogenic parasites such as Enterobius vermicularis, Ascaris lumbricoides and Giardia lamblia, and other protozoa, especially Entamoeba coli in cases in which they occurred together with Giardia lamblia.

(L, 7)

REMBOWSKA-WACHOWSKA, Maria (Warszawa)

Studies on the role of intestinal parasites in body weight curves
in children of various ages. Wiadomosci parazyty., Warsz. 2 no 5
Suppl. 109-110. 1956.

1. Pracownia Parazytologiczna Stacji Sanitarno-Epidemiologicznej.
(HELMINTH INFECTIONS, physiology,
body weight variations in child. of various ages (Pol))
(BODY WEIGHT, in various diseases,
helminth infect. in child. of various ages (Pol))

REMBOWSKA-WACHOWSKA, Maria (Warszawa)

Role of Protozoa in chronic intestinal diseases in infants
aged up to three years. Wiadomosci parazyty., Warsz. 2 no:5
Suppl:65-67:1956.. :|

1. Stacja Sanitarno-Epidemiologiczna.
(GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASES, in infant and child,
protozoan (Pol))
(PROTOZOAN INFECTIONS, in infant and child,
gastrointestinal (Pol))

KM. BOWICKI, JERZY

Nawadnianie ląk śródpolnych (smuznych) Wyd. 1.7 Warszawa, Państwowe Wydawn. Rolnicze i Lesne, 1956. 37p. Irrigation of meadows situated between fields. 1st ed. 7

DA

Not in DLC

Su: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EMAI) IC, Vol. 6, No. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

DOBKIEWICZ, Dominika; REMBOWSKA-WACHOWSKA, Maria (Warszawa)

Studies on the effectiveness of piperazine in the treatment of helminthiasis in children and adults. Wiadomosci parazyty., Warsz. 2 nc.5: Suppl:125-126. 1956.

1. Woj. Stacja Sniatarno-Epidemiologiczna.
(PIPERAZINES, therapeutic use,
helminthasis (Pol))
(HELMINTH INFECTIONS, therapy,
piperazine (Pol))

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444

P O L .

Mering, Andrei Ya., and Rembowski, E.: Technologia
poliprzetworów owocowych. Warszawa: Państwowe Wy-
dawn. Rolnicze i Leśne. 1950. 168 pp.

reject

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R0014446

Rybowski, J.

Drainage problems in Gospodarka Wodna. p. 450

GOSPODARKA WODNA, Vol. 15, No. 11 Nov. 1955
(Narodowa Organizacja Techniczna) Warszawa

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST Vol. 5, No. 1 Jan. 1956

REMBY ALKOVSKIY, M.

Problems in financing the repair of ships in the Polish merchant marine. Mor. flot 25 no.3:41 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

REMCHUKOV, I.A., kapitan 3-go ranga; ISAKOV, V.P., kapitan-leytenant

Maneuvering of a mobile patrol along lines. Mor. sbor. 46 no.1:
V-61 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)

(Naval maneuvers)

REMCHUKOVA, M.N.; ZAIKA, I.G.

Mechanization and automatization of unit operations of the soap industry. Masl.-zhir.prom. 26 no.8:32-33 Ag '60.(MIRA 13:8)

1. Poltavskiy maslozhirovyy kombinat.
(Soap industry)

Pl. 500 million Swiss francs the winner in 1954.

1958 (SLOVENSKA KOMERCIKA) (Bratislava, Yugoslavia) Vol. 10, no. 1, Jan. 1958

1958 (MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS) (EAT) EC Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

REMEKHOV, V.

New helper of the animal breeder. Tekh.mol. 29 no.4:16 Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:5)
(Ensilage) (Agricultural machinery)

REMEIGAS, R.; RAIDNA, E.

Work results of the state farms and the tasks ahead. p. 441

SOTSIALISTLIK PÖLJUMAJANDUS. Tallinn, Estonia. Vol. 14, no. 10, May, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI). LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

RFMEN', I., gvardii polkovnik

Prepare unplanned fire more quickly. Voen. vest. 42 no.11:
68-70 N '62. (MIRA 16:10)

(Fire control (Gunnery))

REMEN, Mikhail Semenovich; BORISHCHEVA, M.M., red.; IVANOVA, L.A., tekhn.red.

[Fixtures for type-setting shops] Mebel' nabornykh tsakhov. Moskva,
Gos.izd-vo "Iskusstvo," 1957. 92 p. (MIRA 12:3)

(Fixtures for type-setting shops)

The hygroscopicity of ammonium nitrate and its mixtures. S. I. VOLKOVICH AND K. R. RUMYANTSEV. *Trans. Sci. Inst. Fertilizers* (Moscow) No. 46, 5-82. Résumé en English A3-A4 (1927).—Basis. on the absorption of moisture by NH_4NO_3 showed that there is no absorption within the range of -10° to 20° and at 60-84% humidity. As humidity increases, absorption begins and continues until the NH_4NO_3 dissolves. The various crystal modifications of NH_4NO_3 differ in hygroscopicity. The most stable modification is the γ (transition temp. 83.5°). Of the mixts. tried, NaCl and carnallite with NH_4NO_3 absorbed more moisture, while KCl , KHPO_4 and $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ absorbed less moisture under the same conditions. Mixts. of salts in the dry state were more hygroscopic than mixts. from soln.; $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ was an exception. In mixts. of solid salt with sol. substances a reaction takes place. No reaction took place in mixts. with raw phosphate, bone meal and other insol. substances. In mixts. with sol. salts the hygroscopicity is an additive function in the beginning, but it drops off later. Mixts. of NH_4NO_3 with Ca salts showed that within the temp. range of 18° to 140° no NH_3 is lost.

18° to 141° E

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0014446

Production of potash nitrogen fertilizers from carnallite. (Preliminary communication). S. I. VOL'KOVICH, B. B. RIKHMI and M. S. SHUL'ZHENKO. *J. Chem. Ind. (Moscow)* 7, 246-50 (1930); *Chem. Zentr.* 1930, II, 446-7. By treating a $MgCl_2 \cdot KCl$ soln. of the compn. of natural carnallite with 3.5% NH_3 (in the liquid phase) at 0°-80°, 95.5% Mg was sepd. $NH_4 + CO_2$ ppt. 90% Mg. The best results are obtained by satg. the soln. with a 1.5 excess of NH_3 first and then with less than the required amt. of CO_2 . The filtrates contain 23.3% K_2O and 17% NH_3 . They can be used as K-N fertilizers. Practically the same sepn. was attained with natural Solikamsk carnallite.

A. BUNGER

830 510 - METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0014446

CA

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The improvement of the physical properties in superphosphate by the addition of neutralizing substances. R. I. Roman and V. I. Golovkin. *J. Chem. Ind. & S.S.* R. 715, №73, 26-31 (1985). The excess acidity in superphosphate prep'd. with 105% of the calcd. amt. of H_2SO_4 is neutralized by addn. of apatite concentrate, which need not be very finely ground. This treatment lowers the free acidity, decreases the HCO_3^- content, increases the per centage of available P_2O_5 , and improves the phys. properties of the fertilizer. Bone meal and phosphoric meal can also be used for this purpose. — H. M. Lester.

AMERICAN METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

REMEN, R. E.

Melamine phosphates. S. I. Vol'fkovich, E. E. Zusser, and R. E. Remen. Bull. acad. sci. U.R.S.S., Classe sci. chim. 1946, 571-9.--The metaphosphate was prepared by a new method, termed the "suspension method," in a reaction between solid melamine, $C_3H_6N_6$ (I), and solid HPO_3 in suspension in H_2O . This method permits considerable reduction of the vol. of the app. and economy of operations; also, hydration of solid HPO_3 is slow, hence there is a smaller amt. of other phosphates in the product. A mixt.³ of 10 parts by wt. of I with 18 parts " HPO_3 " (solid, contg. 67.5% P_2O_5 and about 40% salts, mainly $NaPO_3$) and 200 ml. H_2O , gave in 1 hr., at 30, 60, and 80°, a product with a soly. of 0.25, 0.23, and 0.36%, resp.; the yield of I. HPO_3 was 1.5-1.6 wt. parts per 1 part I. The solid product obtained in suspension filtered readily and could be washed about 10 times faster than that obtained in soln. with chemically pure HPO_3 , the product was difficult to filter and to wash. The optimum drying temp. is 45-50°; a higher drying temp. or prolonged drying impairs the quality of the product in the sense of lowering the P_2O_5 content and increasing the soly., owing to partial conversion to orthophosphate. On standing above H_2O at 20°, the increase of wt. was 11-15 and 60-70%, resp., in 7 and 20 days, and the soly. rose to 0.74%. Synthesis from I and $(NaPO_3)_6$ gave poorer yields and poorer quality (higher soly.). The pyrophosphate was synthesized by 2 methods, either by producing first the orthophosphate from H_3PO_4 and I in suspension or in soln. and heating at 250-70°, or by direct reaction of I with $Na_4P_2O_7$ in soln. and pptn. with an acid. The I. H_3PO_4 obtained in the 1st method was easily filtered and washed with cold water, dried at 100-120°, and converted to 2I. H_3PO_4 at 250-70°; the product contained 33% P_2O_5 and its soly. at 20° was not over 0.1%. By the 2nd method, using 9-18 g. $Na_4P_2O_7$ per

Thermal stability and stabilization of magnesium ammonium phosphate. S. I. Vol'kovich, R. R. Remer, and T. S. Rosenberg. *Zhur. Prilish. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 22, 448-54 (1949).—Vapor pressure of $\text{NH}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ over crystals of $\text{Mg}_2\text{NH}_4\text{PO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, prep. by $\text{MgCl}_2 + \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 + 3 \text{NH}_3 + 6 \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Mg}_2\text{NH}_4\text{PO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2 \text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ and obtained in fine crystals if the MgCl_2 soln. is poured into H_3PO_4 or if NH_3 is introduced rapidly, in coarse crystals if H_3PO_4 is poured into MgCl_2 or if NH_3 is introduced slowly, were found to be 3.7, 30.6, 109.9, and 207.1 mm. Hg , at 20°, 40°, 60°, and 80°, resp. In an air stream, losses of NH_3 were proportional to the time during the first 6 hrs., attaining, at the end of 5 hrs., 0.008, 0.028, 0.218, 0.7, and 20.84%, at 18–20, 30, 60, 70, and 80°; on further passing of air, the losses increased more slowly, attaining, at the end of 12 hrs., 0.42, 4.28, and 46.18%, at 18–20, 60, and 80°, resp. Of the total loss of wt. in 6 hrs. at 80°, 18.57%; the part of NH_3 was 1.66, that of H_2O , 10.91%; the amt. of H_2O remaining in the salt, 28.12%, is close to that of an equimol. mixt. of the benthahydrate and the monohydrate, 31.4%. Stirring of the salt increased the loss of NH_3 by 6%, in 5 hrs. at 80°. Moistening of the dry salt with 0.5–2.0 and 4% H_2O increased the loss of NH_3 by 8% and 10%, resp. The rate of absorption of H_2O at 100% humidity at 20° is illustrated by the increase of wt., 3.7, 6.7, 7.5, 9.1, 12.0, and 13.0%, after 18, 30, 60, 120, and 180 days, resp., i.e., the rate of absorption is inversely proportional to the time. Coating of the salt with cerium, applied in a 1:6 soln. in Ca(OH)_2 evapd. at 45–60°, protects the salt against decompr.; with a coat corresponding to 0.5% of the wt.

-of the salt, 90.7% of the NH_3 contained in the salt was preserved on heating at 20° . The monohydrate, $\text{Mg-NH}_4\text{PO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, prep'd. from the same reagents but at 100.2° , and dried at 100° , is much more stable than the hemihydrate; losses of NH_3 on standing were insignificant, and the hygroscopicity much lower. N. Thru

410-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0014446

REMEM, R. Ye.

FD 191

USSR/Chemistry - Phosphate Fertilizers Production

Card 1/1

Authors : Vol'fkovich, S. I., Illarionov, V. V., and Remen, R. Ye.

Title : Investigation of the process of hydrothermal conversion of apatite

Periodical : Khim. prom. 4, 11-17 (203-209), June 1954

Abstract : Investigated the defluorination of fluoroapatite with steam. Found that by treating an apatite concentrate with steam at 1400°C in the presence of 2% of silicon dioxide, a fertilizer which contains up to 34-36% of phosphorus pentoxide and less than 0.1% of fluorine is obtained. This fertilizer is approximately twice as concentrated as Thomas slag. Ten USSR references, three since 1940; twenty-five foreign references. Three graphs and seven tables.

Institution : Scientific Research Institute of Fertilizers and Insectofungicides

REMEN, R. E.

USSR/Chemistry - Chemical technology

Card 1/1 : Pub. 22 - 37/46

Authors : Vol'fkovich, S. I., Academician; Illarionov, V. V; and Remen, R. E.

Title : Effect of silica and aluminum silicates on the reaction of apatite
water vapor.

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 97/4, 715-718, Aug 1, 1954

Abstract : The role of SiO_2 and $\text{Al}_2(\text{SiO}_3)_3$ in the $3\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2\text{CaF}_2$ - water vapor reaction (hydro-thermal transformation of apatite into phosphorus fertilizer) was investigated. Results, obtained during the de-fluorination of synthetic fluoroapatite with and without water vapor, are shown in tables. The effect of small silica and silicate amounts, on the thermodynamic variable composition phase potential, is explained. Ten references: 1-USSR; 2-German; 2-English; 4-USA and 1-French (1935-1949).

Institution : The Ya. V. Samoylov Scientific Institute for Fertilizers and Insecto-Fungicides

Submitted : May 28, 1954

REVIEWED

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Mineral Salts. Oxides. Acids. Bases, I-5

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62080

Author: Vol'fkovich, S. I., Remen, R. Ye.

Institution: None

Title: Ammonium Phosphates of Magnesium, Zinc and Iron

Original Periodical: Sb. Issledovaniya po prikl. khimii, Moscow-Leningrad, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1955, 149-174

Abstract: Study of conditions of synthesis of $\text{NH}_4\text{MgPO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (I), $\text{NH}_4\text{MgPO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (II), ZnNH_4PO_4 (III) and $\text{FeNH}_4\text{PO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (IV) by interaction of H_3PO_4 , NH_3 and corresponding metals or salts. I was obtained from technical MgSO_4 or MgCl_2 , H_3PO_4 (technical or extraction, contaminated by admixtures) and NH_3 at 20° . II was obtained from the same reagents but at $100-105^\circ$ or from $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$, H_3PO_4 and NH_3 and also from MgCO_3 and $\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$. Proportions of reagents were stoichiometric. III was obtained from Zn or ZnO , H_3PO_4 and NH_3 , concentrated H_3PO_4 .

Card 1/2

REMBEN, R.F.

✓ Simultaneous production of phosphoric and hydrochloric acids from calcium phosphates. S. I. Vol'fkovich, V. V. Illarionov, and N. E. Reiman. U.S.S.R. 104,128, Oct. 25, 1955. Mixts. of phosphates and C-contg; reducing agents are chlorinated at an elevated temp., and the resulting P chlorides are hydrolyzed. The chlorination is carried out in 2 stages: at 600-800° to complete removal of Fe, Al, and Si chlorides, and then at 720-50° in the presence of C to obtain P chlorides. The sepn. of H_3PO_4 and HCl is carried out by means of the heat of hydrolysis. M. Hoseh

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REM, MK

RELEN, R.E.

✓ Hydrothermic decomposition of apatite S. I. Wollkowitsch,
W. V. Illarionov and C. E. Remen (Chem. Tech., Berlin, 1950, B
532-538). — The hydrothermic decomposition of apatite (I) to yield
a citric acid-sol Ca phosphate (II) suitable as a fertilizer is studied by
experimental heatings to 1250—1400° of a no. of natural and synthetic
I and hydroxy-apatites. SiO₂ strongly promotes defluorination,
as do aluminosilicates; only a small amount is necessary and
action is independent of the presence of water vapour. By heating
a I concentrate to 1400° with 2% of SiO₂, a good phosphate fertilizer
(twice the P concn. of basic slag) is obtained which has a 34—38%
(twice the P concn. of basic slag) is obtained which has a 34—38%
content of II and F > 0.1%; by heating a synthetic hydroxyapatite
with SiO₂ a product of 40% II content is obtained. (33 references.)

H. L. WHITHEAD.

PM

rgj

AUTHORS:

Vol'fkovich, S. I., Illarionov, V. V.,
Remen, R. Ye.

64-8-5/19

TITLE:

Influence of Magnesium on the Process of Hydrothermal Working of Phosphates (Vliyaniye magniya na protsess gidrotermicheskoy pererabotki fosfatov).

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', 1957, Nr 8, pp. 21-24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Since the influence of the magnesium on the process of the hydrothermal working of apatite and on the behavior of the phosphorites from Kara-Tau during this process is not quite clear, experiments were carried out here in order to clear the specific rôle of the magnesium. In order to detect the effectiveness of the magnesium influence in the ratio to calcium experiments were carried out in which the apatite concentrate was treated with water vapor at 1450° an hour long at various admixtures of silica, calcium- and magnesium oxides. On the strength of the experiments carried out following is detected:

1) The influence of the magnesium oxide on the hydrothermal process of the defluoration of apatite and the transformation of the latter into a manure suitable for plants occurs only at a corresponding silica content in the initial raw product

Card 1/3

Influence of Magnesium on the Process of Hydrothermal Working 64-6-5/19
of Phosphates

or in the charging. Without silica magnesium oxide does not exercise an essential influence on the process.
2) The formation of easily meltable compounds with silica might be a probable explanation of the role of the magnesium. For this influences the acceleration of the diffusion processes, whereas on the other hand it facilitates the removal of fluorine in form of silicon fluoride. The latter is formed in consequence of an interaction between fluorine and the silica in the melt which is an ion state.
3) In the slow cooling of the vitrous melt of apatite, silica, and magnesium oxide in which the fluorine was conserved, fluoroapatite crystallizes. In order to obtain a useful phosphate form in the product, it must be hardened if fluorine exists in the melt. In the case of a fluorine separation from the melt tricalciumphosphate is deposited in crystalline form. This changes into a β -modification at 1100° enantiotropically which can be exploited only with difficulties by the plants, if it can be exploited at all. However, also here a hardening is necessary. Only in the case of an excess of CaO in the

Card 2/3

Influence of Magnesium on the Process of Hydrothermal Working of Phosphates 64-8-5/19

charging there is no necessity of hardening the product in the melting and the subsequent cooling, where the calcium silicophosphates are separated in crystalline form without polymorphous transformations.

4) The apatite transformation process into a phosphorus manure which can be exploited by the plants takes place to a great extent without taking part of water vapors. In connection with that MgO and SiO phosphatites contained in corresponding ratios can be worked to manures soluble in citric acid. This is realized by means of melting, without a special water vapor supply, analogous to the production of phosphates mixed with dolomite and molten, of phosphate ores and natural magnesium silicates. If the MgO- and Si₂O quantity in the phosphate ore does not correspond to the given prescription, the lacking reagents must be added to the phosphate. There are 6 tables, and 13 references, 10 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Scientific Research Institute for Fertilizers, Insecticides, and Fungicides (NIUIF = nauchno issledovatel'skiy institut udobreniy i insektofungitsidov).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 3/3

REMEM R.YE.

VOL'FKOVICH, S.I.; ILLARIONOV, V.V.; REMEN, R.Ye.

Effect of magnesium on the hydrothermal processing of phosphates.
(MIRA 11:2)
Khim. prom. no. 8:469-472 D '57.

1. Nauchnyy institut po udobreniyam i insektofungisidam im. Ya.V.
Samoylova. (Phosphates) (Magnesium)

VOL'KOVICH, S.I.; IONASS, A.A.; REMEN, R.Ye.; SIDEL'KOVSKIY, L.N.;
SHCHEVELEV, V.N.

Hydrothermal processing of phosphates from various deposits.
Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.1:3-10 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

VOL'FROVICH, S.I.; GILLIKIN, M.Ye.; GOLDWERTHER, M.S.; IONASS, A.A.;
KILCHITSKIY, I.M.; REMEN, R.Ye.

Production of fodder and defluorinated fertilizer phosphate.
Khim. prom. 41 no.1:18-22 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

BLYUMBERG, Ya.B., kand.tekhn.nauk; MIKHAYLIN, A.D., kand.khim.nauk; REMEN, R.Ye.,
kand.khim.nauk

Articles on mineral fertilizers. Priroda 53 no.1:66-72 '64.
(MIRA 17:2)

VOL'FKOVICH, S.I., akad.; ILLARIONOV, V.V.; IONASS, A.A.; MALYY, A.A.
[deceased]; REMEN, R.Ye.; SHERESHEVSKIY, A.I., rea.

[Hydrothermal processing of phosphates for the production of fertilizers and feed stuffs] Gidrotermicheskaiia pererabotka fosfatov na udobreniia i kormovye sredstva. Moskva, Khimiia, 1964. 170 p. (MIRA 17:12)

VOL'PKOVICH, S.I.; REMEN, R.Ye.; PETROVA, Ye.P.; TIMOSHUK, N.B.

Defluorination of double superphosphate. Zhur.prikl. khim.
37 no. 5:951-954 My '64. (MIRA 17:7)

KORITSKAYA, T. D.; REMEN, R. Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk

Magnesium-ammonium phosphate as a complex fertilizer. Zhur.
VKHO 7 no.5:482-488 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Phosphates) (Fertilizers and manures)

VOL'FKOVICH, S. I., akademik; IONASS, A. A., kand. tekhn. nauk;
REMEN, R. Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk

Production of feed phosphates. Zhur. VKHO 7 no.5:524-529 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Phosphate industry—By-products) (Feed)

SOKLAKOV, A.I.; VOL'FKOVICH, S.I.; ILLARIONOV, V.V.; REMEN, R.Ye.

Effect of magnesium on the hydrothermal treatment of phosphates.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.7:1405-1410 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Phosphates) (Magnesium)

VOL'FKOVICH, S.I.; ILLARIONOV, V.V.; REMEN, R.Ye.; SOKLAKOV, A.I.

Concentration region of stability of hydroxylapatite. Zhur.-
prikl.khim. 35 no.6:1168-1171 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Calcium phosphates) (Hydroxylapatite)

VOL'FKOVICH, S.I.; ILLARIONOV, V.V.; REMEN, R.Ye.; SOKLAKOV, A.I.

Synthesis of tricalcium phosphate based on a solid-phase reaction.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.6:1165-1167 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Calcium phosphates)

VOL'FKOVICH, S.I.; IONASS, A.A.; MEL'NIKOV, Ye.B.; PEMEN, R.Ye.; SIDEL'KOVSKIY,
L.N.; TROYANKIN, Yu.V.; SHURYGIN, A.P.; YAGODINA, T.N.

Hydrothermal treatment of phosphates in a cyclone furnace. Khim.
(MIRA 14:6)
prom. no.6:394-399 Je '61.

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut udobreniy i
insektofungitsidov i Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.
(Phosphates)

VOL'FKOVICH, S.I., STRONGIN, G.M., REMEN, P.Ye., PISAREV, K.Ye.;
SHISHKINA, A.I.

Methods for the producing of zinc phosphide and its use in the
control of murine rodents. [Trudy] NIUIF no.167:5-31 '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

(Zinc phosphide)
(Rodent baits and repellents)

VOL'FKOVICH, S. I., REMEN, R. Ye.

Aluminum phosphide. [Trudy] NIUIF no.167:32-42 '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

(Aluminum phosphides)
(Seeds--Disinfection)

VOL'FKOVICH, S.I.; IONASS, A.A.; POSTNIKOV, N.N.; REMEN, R.Ye.; SIDEL'DOVSKIY,
L.N.; SHURGIN, A.P.; DEREVITSKIY, P.F.; YAGODINA, T.N.

Hydrothermal process of defluorination of natural phosphates in a
cyclone furnace. Khim.prom. no.8:674-680 D '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Nauchnyy institut po udobreniyam i insektofungisidam im. Ya.V.
Samoylova i Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut im. Molotova.
(Phosphates) (Fluorine)

RELEN, R.Y.

VOL'PKOVICH, S.I., akademik: ILLARIONOV, V.V.; REMEN, R.Ye.

Effect of silica and aluminosilicates on the interaction of apatite
with water vapor. Dokl. AN SSSR 97 no.4:715-718 Ag '54. (MLRA 7:9)

1. Nauchnyy institut po udobreniyam i insektofungisidam im. Ya.V.
Samoylova.
(Silicon) (Apatite)

VOL'FKOVICH, S.I.; ILLARIONOV, V.V.; OZEROV, R.P.; REMEN, R.Ye.

Relationship between the composition and structure of phosphates in the system $\text{CaO} - \text{P}_2\text{O}_5 - \text{SiO}_2$ and their assimilability by plants. Zhur.prikl.khim. 33 no.3:524-533
Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Phosphates) (Systems (Chemistry))

5-1300, S. 4110

78202

SOV/80-33-3-3/47

AUTHORS: Vol'fkovich, S. I., Illarionov, V. V., Ozerov, R. P., Remen, R. Ye.

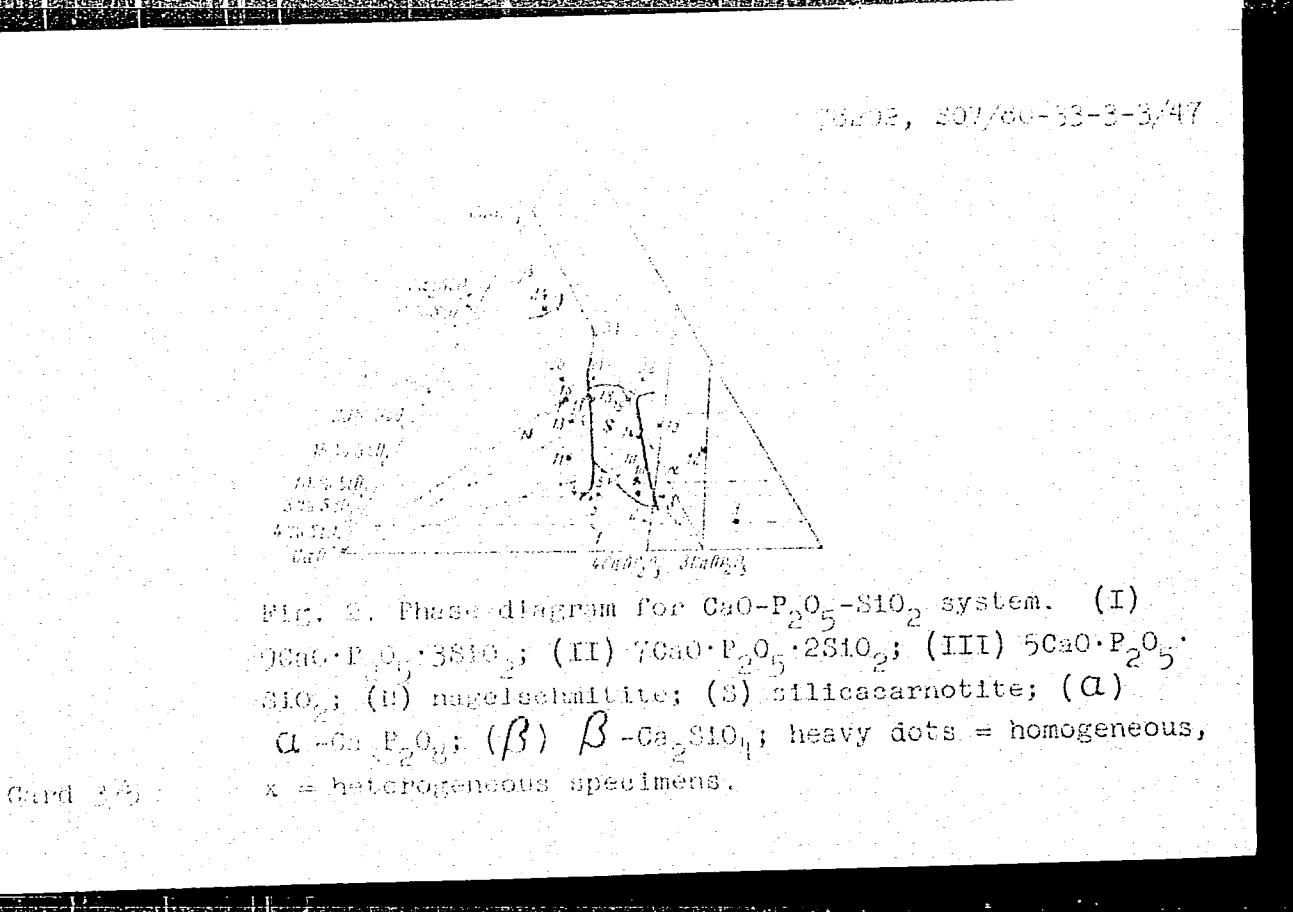
TITLE: Concerning the Relationship Between the Composition and Structure of Phosphates in the System $\text{CaO}-\text{P}_2\text{O}_5-\text{SiO}_2$ and Their Digestibility by Plants

PERIODICAL: Zurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 33, Nr 3, pp 524-532
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: Hydrothermal treatment of natural apatite, with the consequent loss of F, produces a silicophosphate phase of variable composition consisting of $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3$ tricalcium phosphate as a base and including SiO_4 and SiO_3 . The phosphates, containing large amounts of silica and calcium or magnesium carbonates, difficultly separable or not at all by ore processing, elevate the mp relative to that of apatite, and make hydrothermal treatment impossible without addition of silica.
Card 1/5

Concerning the Relationship Between the Composition and Structure of Phosphates in the System $\text{CaO}\text{-}\text{P}_2\text{O}_5\text{-SiO}_2$ and Their Digestibility by Plants

Consequently, new phases of silicophosphates with lower P_2O_5 content result. Seven phases (Fig. 2) were established, of which five had varying compositions with either tricalcium phosphate or tetracalcium phosphate as the principal constituents. The authors sought to establish the structure of each phase and its relation to digestibility by plants. The X-ray photographs were taken with Cu-radiation and RKU-8 camera. The specimens proved to contain no thomassite. The same seven phases could be produced by adding limestone and silica to apatite before hydrothermal treatment. Solubility of each phase was examined by shaking 2 g of it with 300 ml distilled water at $20 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ for 8 hr, letting it stand overnight, shaking the filtered-out residue with another 300 ml distilled water, and so on for 10 consecutive days. Another 2 g of each specimen was boiled with distilled water for 6 hr, left sealed overnight, Card 2/5000 filtered, and the residue treated in a similar way for



Concerning the Relationship Between the Composition and Structure of Phosphates in the System CaO-P₂O₅-SiO₂ and Their Digestibility by Plants

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SOV/20-33-3-3/47

30 days. Each partial filtrate and final residue was analyzed for CaO and P₂O₅ content, and its pH determined. The assays proved 10-30 times more rapid leach of Ca²⁺ than of PO₄³⁻ ions during the first 5 days, after which a constant ratio of 2:1 ions was achieved, but pH continued to drop. P₂O₅ concentration in the residue leads to structure alterations (except in SiO₂ + CaO rich silicophosphates), to the formation of hydroxylapatite whose presence reduces citrate-solubility of P₂O₅.

Some of the specimens were tested in the Agrochemical Laboratory of the Scientific Research Institute of Fertilizers and Insectifuges (NIUIF) as to their digestibility by vegetation on sandy, sandy-clay, carbonaceous, alkaline, and acid soils. In 34 cases out of 36, harvest was improved 1.6 to 9.9-fold. Silicophosphates rich in CaO and SiO₂ proved to be most

Card #6

and the effect of the addition of various amounts of silicophosphate on the yield and strength of the materials in the system. 50V/80-33-3/47

The authors believe that the results obtained are of interest for the treatment of soils. They also note that the soil may have a preference for acid or alkaline soils, while acid soils show no preference to one or another silicophosphate. A. B. Sokolov and T. N. Koritskaya are thanked for assistance in performing the soil-agronomical experiments.

There are 2 figures; 3 tables; and 19 references, 6 Soviet, 4 German, 3 Polish, 4 U.S., 2 French, 1 Belgian, 1 English. References: 1. The U.S. contribution after R. L. Garrett, W. I. McNaughey, Am. Mineralogist, 37, 1890 (1952); W. I. Whitney, C. A. Hollingsworth, Ind. Eng. Ch., 41, 1235 (1949); K. G. Elmer, E. O. Hoffman, W. W. Wolf, Ind. Eng. Ch., 41, 1237 (1949).

SUMMARY: The author presents the results of research on the effect of the addition of silicophosphate on the properties of the materials obtained by the hydrolysis of aluminum chloride.

It is shown that the addition of silicophosphate to the system increases the yield and the strength of the materials obtained.

It is shown that the addition of silicophosphate to the system increases the yield and the strength of the materials obtained.

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It is shown that the addition of silicophosphate to the system increases the yield and the strength of the materials obtained.

S/080/63/036/001/023/026
D204/D307

AUTHORS:

Remen', T.F., Kheyfets, V.L., and Vaysburd, S.Ye.

TITLE:

The activity of sulfur in binary systems Fe-S,
Co-S, and Ni-S

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 36, no. 1, 1963,
218 - 220

TEXT: The present work is a continuation of an earlier study (Izv. vuzov. Tsvet. Metallurg., 6, 58 (1961)). The activities, γ_S , were determined from emf measurements, at 1250°C, with a solid metallic reference electrode, and the calculations were performed by graphical integration of the Gibbs-Duhem equation in the form suggested by Wagner (Termodinamika splavov [Thermodynamics of alloys], Metallurgizdat (1957))

$$\lg \gamma_S = \int_0^{N_{Me}} \frac{\lg \gamma_{Me}}{(1 - N_{Me})^2} dN_{Me} - \frac{N_{Me}}{1 - N_{Me}} \lg \gamma_{Me} \quad (1)$$

Card 1/2

S/080/63/036/001/023/026

D204/D307

The activity of sulfur ...

taking as unity for compositions to FeS, CoS, and Ni₃S₂. The results are presented in graphical form and show (a) strong negative deviations of S from ideality in all 3 cases, indicating strong bonding of S to Fe, Co and Ni, particularly for low atom % S, (b) Co-S bond is stronger than Fe-S bond, (c) good agreement with available literature data, and (d) dependability of the method used. There are 3 figures.

SUMMITED: March 26, 1962

Card 2/2

REMEN', T. F.; KHEYFETS, V.L.; VAYSBURD, S.Ye.

Iron activity in the system Cu - Fe - S. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; tsvet. met. 5 no.6:57-61 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy
nikelevoy promyshlennosti.
(Systems(Chemistry))
(Iron--Testing)
(Activity coefficients)

REMEN', T.F.; KHEYFETS, V.L.; VAYSBURD, S.Ye.

Activity of sulfur in binary systems Fe - S, Co - S, Ni - S.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 36 no.1:218-220 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Alloys) (Sulfur) (Electromotive force)

REHEN', T.F.; KHEYFETS, V.L.; VAYSBURD, S.Ye.

Activity of metals in binary systems Fe - S, Co - S and Ni - S.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 4 no. 6:58-64 '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Pracyeknyy i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut "Gipronikel".
(Sulfides-Metallurgy)
(Activity coefficients)

REMEMBER, G-

HUNGARY/Cultivated Plants - Fodders.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhar - Biol., No 10, 1958, 44167
Author : Remenar, Geza
Inst : "
Title : Changes in the Nutrient Content in the Stems of Green Corn Cobs during Different Stages of Development.
Orig Pub : Allatgyenesztés, 1956, 5, No 4, 359-362.

Abstract : According to the data of the Institute of Animal Husbandry (Budapest) the proteins and fats accumulated in the stems at the beginning of the development later pass into the kernels. The best period for harvesting corn for ensilage is the period of transition of the cobs from the milky to the waxy stage. In this period the cellulose is 65-70% digestible. -- I. K. Fortunatov

Card 1/1

TOMKA, Imre, dr.; REMENAR, Laszlo, dr.

Electroencephalographic and ophthalmological aspects of hemihypertrophy.

Idegyogy. szemle 16 no.2: 33-45 F '62.
(HYPERTROPHY AND HYPERPLASIA) (PUPIL)
(FUNDUS OCULI) (MACULA LUTEA)

REHAR, L.

Frigyes Doleschall 1897-1964. Szemesztet 101 no.2:65 Je'64

REMNAR, Laszlo; MAREK, Peter

Spontaneous carotid-cavernous aneurysms. Szemeszet 99 no.4:205-214
D '62.

1. Az Orszagos Idegsebeszeti Tudomanyos Intezet (igazgato: Zoltan Laszlo
az orvostudomanyok kandidatusa) kozlemenye.
(CAVERNOUS SINUS) (CEREBRAL ANEURYSM)
(CAROTID ARTERY DISEASES)

GERLOCZY, F.; LETENYEI, C.; SZENASY, J.; REMENAR, L.; PARAICZ, E.

Contribution a l'etude de l'hemihypertrophie. (A propos de
10 nouveaux cas d'hemihypertrophie vraie). Acta paediat. acad.
sci. Hung. 4 no.2:159-183 '63.

1. Iere Clinique de Pediatrie de l'Universite Medicale de
Budapest (Directeur: Prof. P. Gegesi Kiss), et Institut
National de Neuro-Chirurgie (Directeur: Dr. L. Zoltan)
(HYPERPLASIA AND HYPERPLASIA) (ABNORMALITIES)

HUNGARY

TOMKA, Dr László, and REMENAR, Dr László, of the National Neurosurgical Scientific Institute (Országos Idegsebészeti Tudományos Intézet) (Director: ZOLTÁN, Dr László), Budapest.

"EEG and Ophthalmological Aspects of Hemihypertrophy"

Budapest, Idegyorvászati Szemle, Vol 16, No 2, Feb 63; pp 33-45.

Abstract [Authors' Hungarian summary]: The following ophthalmological, neurosurgical and EEG changes were found by the authors in an eight-and-a-half year old boy suffering from hemihypertrophy involving the entire right side of the body: Developmental disturbance of the tissues of neuroepithelial origin of the right eye (sphincter, injury of the dilator pupillae, coloboma paripapillaris and macula, Bergmeister's pupilla). Segmental skin tumors usual in phacomatosis. Intoxicity; epileptic fits with unconsciousness accompanied by rare left facio-brachial clonism. In EEG, the side chamber on the hemihypertrophic side was found to be wider and drawn out in the parietal direction. In EEG performed in the wake state continuous sinusoid delta activity of 2.5-3 c/s amplitude on the right temporal, parietal and occipital areas; this activity being

1/2

HUNGARY

Budapest, Idegyorvászati Szemle, Vol 16, No 2, Feb 63; pp 33-45.

Inhibited by opening the eye. After administration of Evipan Sodium, so-called "electric silences," complete depressive phases repeating in a diffuse periodic manner above the right hemisphere upon the addition of 0.35-0.38 g Evipan Sodium, these phases developing on the left side only upon the administration of 0.20 g more Evipan Sodium, that is, 0.55-0.58 g, meaning that the injured right hemisphere displayed a barbiturate sensitivity more than 50% greater than the left. On the basis of the ophthalmological irregularities the hemihypertrophy is a true encephalopathy which begins in a very early stage of development. In the case in question the developmental injury of the central nervous system was continuous on the hemihypertrophic side during the entire intrauterine period. The clinical symptoms and the literature data call attention also to the role of the one-sided injury of the vegetative nervous system. [29 references, predominantly Western].

2/2

SZTANKAYNE-Gulyas.; REMENAR, Magda.; REMENAR, Laszlo.

Ophthalmomyiasis externa. Szemeszet 91 no.3:133-136 Aug 54.

1. Az Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet (Foigazgato: Havas Andras akademikus) es az I. sz. Szemeszeti Klinika Igazgato: Radnot Magda egyetemi tanar, az orvostudomanyok doktora) kozlemenye.

(MYIASIS,

eye, external)

(EYE, diseases,

myiasis, external)

HOLLOSI, Katalin, Dr.; RADNAI, Bela, Dr.; GERO, Andor, Dr.; Remenar, Laszlo, Dr.

Necrotic polyangiitis and granulomatosis. Orv. hetil. 99 no.22:
729-735 1 June 58.

1. A Fovarosi Istvan Korhaz Korbonctani Osztalyanak (foorvos:
Radnai Bela dr.) a Gyali-uti Korhaz Belosztalyanak (foorvos: Gero
Andor dr.)es az Orszagos Idegsebeszeti Intezet Szemeszeti Osztalyanak
(foorvos: Remenar Laszlo dr.) kozlemenye.

(CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES, pathol.
polyangiitis, necrotic, with necrotic granulomatosis,
histopathol. (Hun))
(GRANULOMA, pathol.
necrotic granulomatosis with necrotic polyangiitis,
histopathol. (Hun))

FOLDES, Janos; KERTAI, Pal; REMENAR, Laszlo

Studies on influencing the thyroid hormone eliminating ability of the organism. Magy. belorv. arch. 12 no.1:8-10 Feb 59.

1. A budapesti Orvostudomanyi egyetem I. Sz. Belklinikajának (igazgató: Dr. Rusznyák István akadémikus) és az Országos Kozegeszsegtani Intézet (igazgató: Dr. Bakacs Tibor) közleménye.

(THYROXIN, in blood
acceleration of elimination from circ. by 2,4-dinitrophenol
in rats (Hun))

(NITROPHENOIS, eff.
2,4-dinitrophenol acceleration of thyroxin elimination from
blood circ. in rats (Hun))

REMENAR, Laszlo, dr.; TOMBA, Imre, dr.

So-called "lactational optic neuritis". Orv.hetil. 104 no.50:
2467-2471 29 D '63.

1. Orszagos Idegsebeszeti Tudomanyos Intezet.

FOLDES, Janos; NAGY, Janos; KERTAI, Pal; REMENAR, Laszlo

Effect of reserpine on the function of the thyroid gland. Magy.
belorv. arch. 12 no.1:10-13 Feb 59.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikajának.
(igazgató: Dr. Husztiyak István egyetemi tanár), Orvosi fizikai
Intézeténél (igazgató: Dr. Tarjan Imre egyetemi tanár) és az
Országos Közegeszsegügyi Intézet (igazgató: Dr. Bakacs Tibor)
közleménye.

(RESERPINE, eff.
retardation of thyroidal hormone secretion in
rats (Hun))

(THYROID GLAND, eff. of drugs on
reserpine retardation of hormone secretion in
rats (Hun))

SZTANKAYNE-Gulyas.; REMENAR, Magda.; REMENAR, Laszlo.

Ophthalmomyiasis externa. Szemeszet 91 no.3:133-136 Aug 54.

1. Az Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet (Foigazgato: Havas Andras akademikus) es az I. sz. Szemeszeti Klinika Igazgato: Radnot Magda egyetemi tanar, az orvostudomanyok doktora) kozlemenye.

(MYIASIS,
eye, external)

(EYE, diseases,
myiasis, external)

REMEMARNE BALOGH, Iren, dr.; KERTAI, Pal, dr.

A simple method for the analysis of circulating thyroid hormones containing I-131. Orv. hetil. 102 no.45:2141-2142 5 N '61.

1. Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet, Korelettani Osztaly.

(THYROID GLAND hormones) (IODINE radioactive)

REMenARNE-BALOUGHT, IREN

SZABO, Geza; CZEYDA-POMMERSHEIM, Ferenc; NAGY, Egon; REMENARNE-BALOGH,
Iran

Critical review of the diagnostic application of the determination
of blood protein-bound urinary iodine in thyroid gland diseases
and autonomic dystonia. Orv. hetil. 97 no.43:1184-1189 21 Oct 56.

1. Az Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet (foigazgato: Tako, Jozsef
dr.) Tajegeszsegugyi (Golyvakutato) Osztalyarol es a Pest Megyei
Tanacs Korhaza (Rokus) I. sz. Sebeszeti Osztalyarol (foorvos:
Czeyda-Pommersheim, Ferenc, dr.) kozlemenye.

(THYROID GLAND, dis.

differ. diag. from autonomic dis. by determ. of blood-
protein-bound & urinary iodine (Hun))

(AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM, dis.

differ. diag. from thyroid dis. by determ. of blood-
protein-bound & urinary iodine (Hun))

(IODINE, determ.

in blood proteins & urine in differ. diag. of autonomic
dis. & thyroid dis. (Hun))

REMEMARIC, Milan, dr.; MIMICA, Milord, dr.; OBERMAN, Bozidar, dr.

Thromboembolism of the pulmonary artery. Lijecn. vjesn. 86
no.11:1387-1393 N° 64.

1. Iz Internog odjela i Prosekture Bolnice "Dr. Josip Kajfes"
u Zagrebu.

REMEMARNE, Balogh Iren, dr.; KERTAI, Pal, dr.

How can radioactive iodine isotopes be used for the analysis of thyroid hormones circulating in the blood? Orv. hetil. 104 no.4: 154-156 27 Ja '63.

1. Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet, Korelettani Osztaly.
(THYROID HORMONES) (IODINE ISOTOPES, DIAGNOSTIC)
(AMINO ACIDS) (BLOOD)

HUNGARY

REMBARSKY (Mrs.), PAICSI, Iren, Dr., KERIATI, Pal, Dr; State Public Health Institute, Department of Pathophysiology (Orszagos Kozsgeszeggyel Intezet, Korelettani Osztaly).

"The Use of Radioactive Iodine for the Analysis of Thyroid Hormones in the Blood."

Endocrin, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 4, 27 Jan 63, pages 154-156.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The authors confirmed experimentally the discrepancy of the composition of the I-127 and I-131 containing amino acids in the blood and demonstrated that the discrepancy varies with time. The variation is explained by the fact that the different iodine containing amino acids appear in the blood at different time and the length of their presence in the circulation differs as well. The authors conclude that there is no given time at which the I-131 fraction present in the serum would correspond to the actual ratio of the iodine containing components. Therefore determinations of the serum I-131 fractions are only suitable for comparative tests.

15 Western, 2 Hungarian references.

1/1

REMEMBRE BALOGH, Iren; KERTAI, Pal

A sensitive reagent for paper chromatography of iodine compounds.
Kiserletes Orvostud. 11 no.5:532-533 O '59.

1. Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet, Budapest.
(IODINE chem)

BRAUN, Pal, dr.; GEDION, Andras, dr.; REMEMARIE BALOUGH, Iren, dr;
KERTAI, Pal, dr.

Effect of organic iodine on protein-bound and butanol-extractable
iodine concentrations in the blood serum. Orv. hetil. 103 no.6:
264-265 11F '62.

I. Budapest XIII, Tanacs Robert Karoly koruti Korhaz, II. Belosztaly
es Orszagos Kozegezsegugyi Intezet.
(IODINE blood) (BLOOD PROTEINS chem)

REMNARNE, Balogh Iren; SZUCHOVSZKY, Ilona; KERTAI, Pal

A simple radio-paper chromatographic method for the analysis of iodine content in the thyroid gland in rats. Kiserletes Orvostud. 12 no.6:655-657 D '60.

1. Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet Korelettani Osztalya. Budapest.
(THYROID GLAND physiol)
(IODINE radioactive)

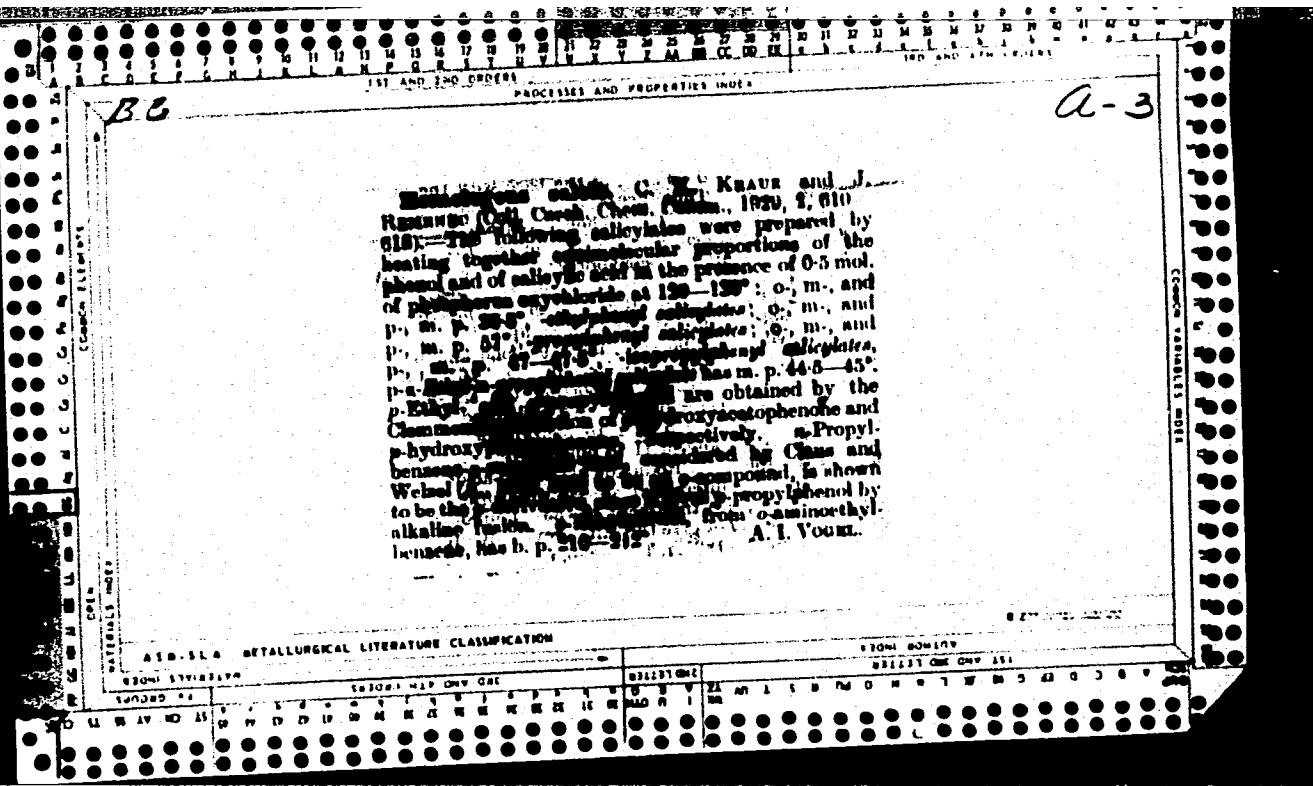
CA

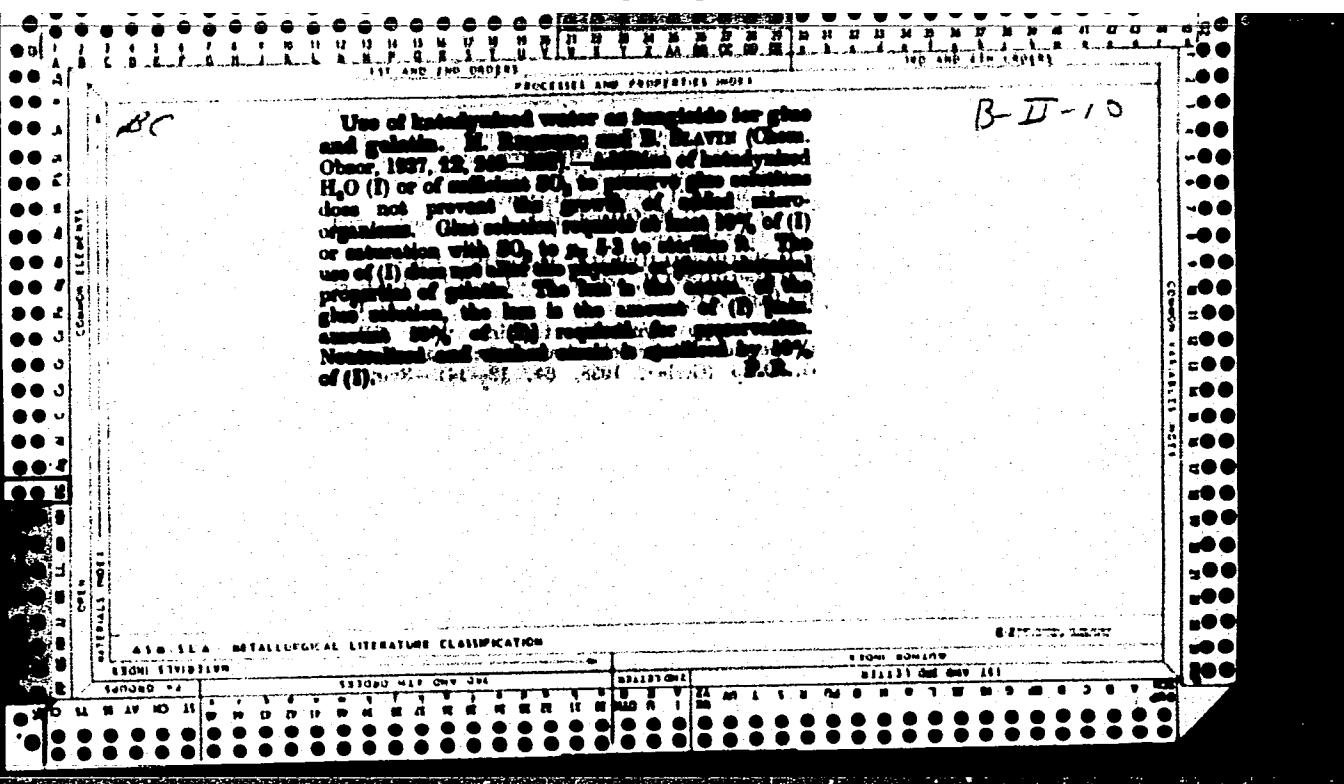
1P

Homologs of salol. C. K. KRAUZ AND A. J. REMENÉK. *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Comm.*, 1, 610-6(1929).—K. and R. condensed various phenols with salicylic acid (I) in the presence of POCl_3 . The usual procedure was to heat the mixt. of I and the phenol at 135° in a bath of Wood's metal and to add the POCl_3 in small portions. When the reaction was over, the upper layer was poured into H_2O . The oil obtained was washed well with H_2O and with Na_2CO_3 soln., and then left to crystallize. The following salicylates were prep'd.: *p*-ethylphenyl, m. 30.5°; *p*-propylphenyl, m. 57°; *p*-isopropylphenyl, m. 47-7.5°; α,α -diethyl-*p*-cresyl, m. 44.5-5°. Attempts to prep. the corresponding *o*- and *m*-derivs. gave only oily products which would not crystallize. In the course of their expts., K. and R. discovered that the substance called propylsulfonic acid by Paternò and Spica (*Jahresber. Fortschritte Chem. verwandt. Theile Wiss.*, 374(1877)) and thought by Claus and Welzel (*J. prakt. Chem.* [2], 41, 152) to be an *o*-deriv., is really a *p*-sulfonic acid.

LOUISE KELLER

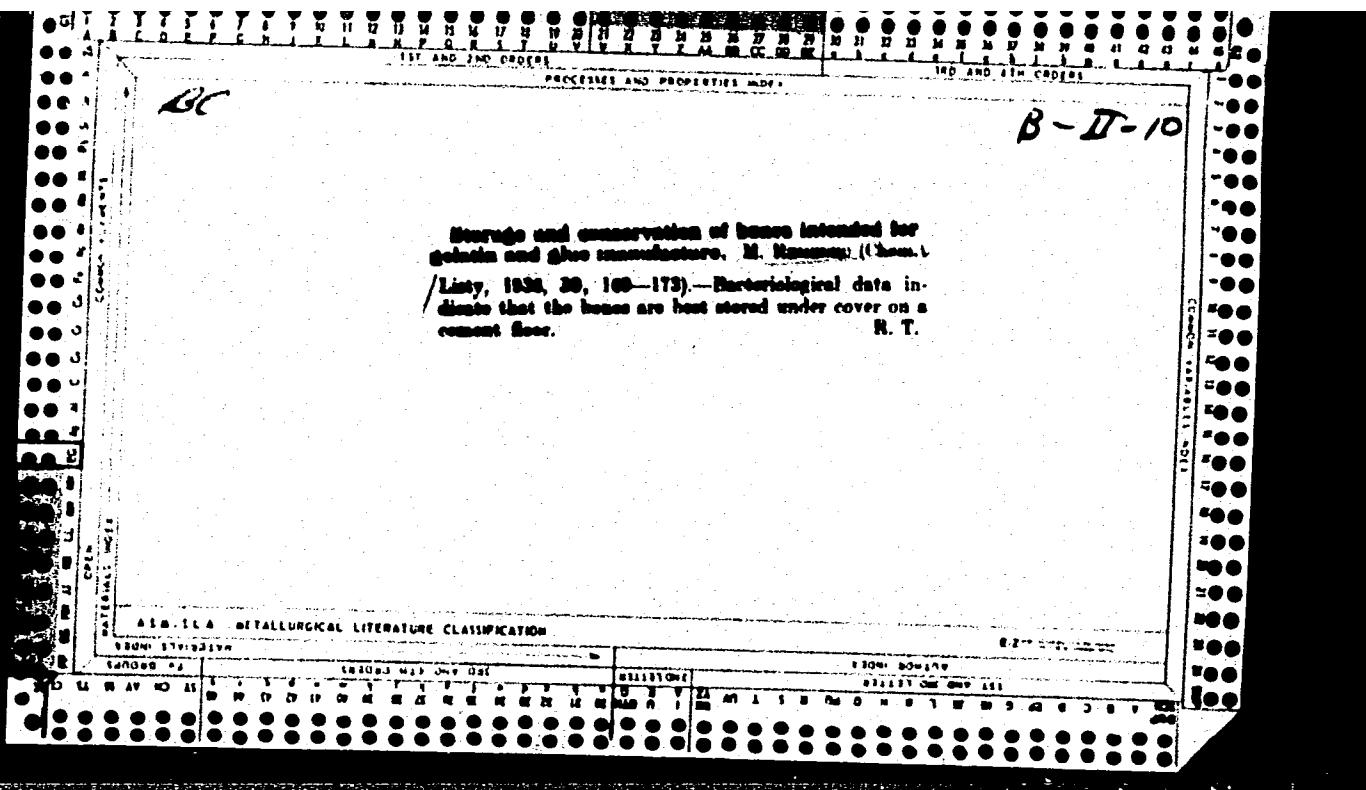
ASSISTANT METALLURGICAL LIBRARIAN CLASSIFICATION





B-II-10

Determination of aromatic in gelatin by a biological method (using *Pseudomonas brevispora*). M. Rasmussen (Chem. Listy, 1954, 28, 98-100). 6 ml. of a solution containing gelatin 20, fructose, glucose, or sucrose 10, NaCl 0.5, and yeast extract 0.8 g per 100 c.c. (brought to pH 6.6-6.8 by means of citric acid) are incubated with *P. brevispora* at 25°. An colour of A₄₂₀ after 3-4 days indicates that the culture contains $\geq 10^{-5}$ g. of AA.



Microorganisms producing foams in aqueous gelatin solutions. M. Remence, *Chem. Oboz* 13, 73-6 (1918).—From contaminated factory runs of gelatin R. isolated 17 cultures in pure form. *Bacillus globigii*, *bacillus megatherium*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Bacillus vulgaris*, *Oidium cycloclada* and *Sarcina lutea*—all facultative gelatin-liquefying aerobes—increased the foam formation of gelatin. *Micrococcus aquatilis*, which does not liquefy gelatin, diminished the foam formation of gelatin. Other cultures of organisms, which did not have any influence upon the foam formation of gelatin, belonged to the group of gelatin non-liquefiers and have not been identified completely at present. All organisms which produced a foam in gelatin produced a foam of identical qualities (strength and stability) computed per unit of height. The foam-forming capacity of the organisms changed during their life cycle and with changes in the environment (temp., pH) and in the presence of starch, sugars, KNO₃, HCl and O₂. Frank Marsh

in, sugars, KNO₃,
Frank Maresh

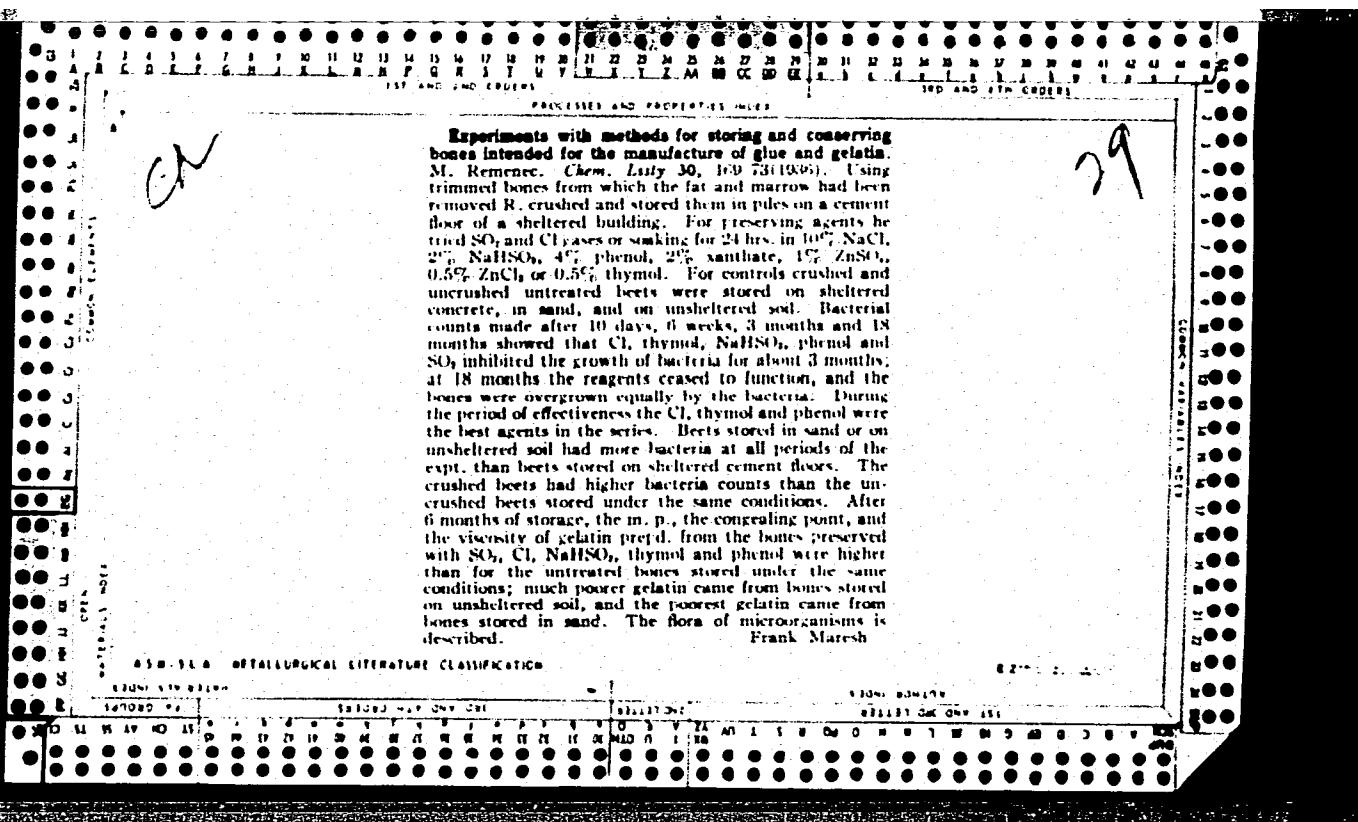
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0014446

29

CA

The determination of arsenic in gelatin by biological agents (mold *Phenecillium breviculae*). M. Remenec. *Chem. Listy* 30, 106-109 (1936). - In studying the influence of various sugars upon the yield of a garlic smell (E_t As) by the mold, R. used a medium contg. H_2O 100 cc., NaCl 0.5%, peptone 2.0%, beef ext. 0.5%, agar-agar 2% (or a special As-free gelatin 20%), adjusted the pH to 4.5-5.5 with citric acid, poured the medium into 3-cc. test tubes, added As_3Cl_3 , As_2O_3 , Na_3AsO_4 or As_2O_5 so that the medium contained 1.5×10^{-6} to 7.5×10^{-6} g. As per cc., sterilized the prepn. in steam for 30 min. on 3 consecutive days, introduced the mold, and kept the prepn. at 20-23°. Both As and a sugar must be present in order to yield the E_t As. The best sugars were glucose or levulose (10%); they produced an intense smell at 24 hrs. and continued the evolution of E_t As for at least 4 days. Sucrose was less effective than glucose. Mannitol began to give the garlic smell on the twelfth day after the inoculation. Black bread or biscuits (contg. starch) did not produce E_t As. For detg. As in an unknown gelatin, R. uses H_2O 100 cc., levulose 10 g., NaCl 0.5 g., meat ext. 0.5 g. and gelatin 0.5 g. at a pH ranging from 4.5 to 5.5. The presence of a garlic odor in 3 or 4 days indicates that the As content is greater than 1×10^{-6} g. per 1 g. of gelatin. Frank Marech

AT&T SC-1 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Use of katalyzed water as fungicide for glue and gelatin. M. Remenov and B. Slavin, Chem. Obrab. 12, 199-322 (1937).—Addition of katalyzed H_2O (I) or of sulfite SO_3^- to preserve glue solns. does not prevent the growth of added microorganisms. Glue soln. requires at least 10% of I or satn. with SO_3^- to μ g. A to sterilize it. The use of I does not alter the physico- or photo-chemical properties of gelatin. The less is the concn. of the glue soln., the less is the amt. of I (min. amt. 10% of I required for preservation). Neutralized and washed over is sterilized by 10% of I. B.C.P.A.

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USSR/Soil Science - Biology of Soils.

J

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 22, 1958, 100042

Author : Remechets, M.F., Khudyakova, N.D.

Inst : Academy of Sciences UkrSSR

Inst : Study of the Dynamics of Cellular-Tissue Decomposition
and of the Atmospheric Nitrogen Fixation on Turf-Peat
Lowlands.

Orig Pub : Dopovidy AN UkrSR, 1957, No 5, 521-524

Abstract : The growth of the azotobacter, Cl. pasteurianum and
cellulose decomposition in peat bogs of the Ukrainian
forest area was investigated. Cultivated peat bogs
(pH, 5.0-5.3) is several times richer in the studied
microorganisms than uncultivated ones (pH, 4.5-4.7).
The microbiological processes proceed more intensely
in the upper horizons of the peat bogs; at a depth of

Card 1/2

REMENETS, M.F. [Remenets', M.F.]; KHUDYAKOVA, N.D. [Khidiakova, N.D.]

Effect of the dynamics of cellulose decomposition and the fixation
of atmospheric nitrogen by micro-organisms on lowland peat bogs
[with summary in English]. Dop. AN USR no.5:521-524 '57.

(MIRA 12:4)

1. Sarnenskaya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya po osvoyeniyu
bolot. Predstavil akademik AN USSR P.A. Vlasyuk [P.A. Vlasiuk].
(Polesye--Peat bogs)

AUTHORS: Remenets, M.F. and Khudyakova, N.D. 21-5-25/26

TITLE: A Study of the Dynamics of Cellulose Decomposition and Atmospheric Nitrogen Fixation by Microorganisms in Lowlands Peats (Izuchenije dinamiki razlozheniya kletchatki i fiksatsii atmosfernogo azota mikroorganizmami na nizinnom torfyanike)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii Nauk Ukrains'koi RSR, 1957, Nr 5, pp. 521-524 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The most widely occurring azotobacter species in the lowland peats of the Ukrainian Poles'ye is Azotobacter agili (Beijerinck) followed by Azt.vinelandi (Lipmann) and Azt.chroococcum (Beijerinck). All the microbe cultures studied are far more abundant in cultivated peats than in uncultivated. The processes of nitrogen fixation and cellulose decomposition take place chiefly in the upper peat horizons. The quantity of the investigated microbe cultures during the autumn months was far greater than in the spring. The most intensive decomposition of cellulose and the greatest quantity of azotobacter was found under sugar beet and potatoes. There is an interrelationship between the development of cellulose decomposing bacteria and azotobacters and the period of plant vegetation. The optimum development of these microbes occurs

Card 1/2

21-5-25/26

A Study of the Dynamics of Cellulose Decomposition and Atmospheric Nitrogen Fixation by Microorganisms in Lowlands Peats

at a pH close to the neutral, but they adapt themselves to a much lower pH-value (5 to 5.3). A still more acid medium of uncultivated peats (pH = 4.5 to 4.7) and the weak aeration and excessive moisture exert a depressive effect on the development of microorganisms in them.

The article contains 1 table and 12 references, 11 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Sarny Scientific Research Station for Swamp Reclamation
(Sarnens'ka n.-d. stantsiya po osvoyennyu bolit)

PRESENTED: By P.A. Vlasyuk, Member of the AN Ukrainian SSR

SUBMITTED: 21 February 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

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(MIRA 16:10)

(Asbestos mines and mining) (Blasting)